JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE DEER'S MOTTO. WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- A BOLD STROKE WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- Italian OPERA-TROVA LAURA REENES THEATRE, Broadway,-Millings NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-THE DUKE'S

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.-THE DUKE'S DEVICE

BARNUN'S AMERICAN MUSSUM, Brondway - GE TON THEMS AND WIVE, COM. NOTE AND MINALE WARRE at all hours. FAINT HEART-TWAS I. Alternoon as BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPLAN THE NEW IDEA, 485 Breadway .- Songs Burlesques

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLETS, MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -CURIOSITIES, WONDERS AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. BUOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn. - Breightan Songs, Dances. Burlesques, Ac.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM .- CAMPBREL'S MINSTREES.

New York, Monday, June 1, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

. A despatch received at the Navy Departmen yesterday from Admiral Porter, near Vicksburg, reports that in the recent attack at Haines' Bluff three powerful steamers and a ram were destroyed at Yazoo City. The ram was a monster, three hundred and ten feet long, seventy feet beam, to be covered with four inch iron plates. Also that a fine navy yard, with machine shops of all kinds, sawmills, blacksmiths' shops, &c., were burned ap. The property destroyed and captured amounted in all to over two millions of dollars. Unofficial despatches were also received at Washington yesterday from General Grant's army, dated on Tuesday last, the 26th ult., which state that no material change had occurred in the condition of affairs there since the day before. The news of that day we have already published, and It will be remembered that it did not report much progress since the Friday previous. On Monday evening, the 25th ult., it is said that General Pemberton asked for and obtained from General Grant a truce of wo and a half hours to bury the rebel dead. The fight was renewed on Tuesday, but we have no particulars. Rebel accounts contain various rumors relative to the condition of things at Vicksburg. The Chattanooga Rebel of Friday reports from below Vicksburg that General Banks has crossed the Mississippi with his army at Bayou Sara, that General Grant sent in a flag of truce about his sick and wounded, and that the slaughter of the Union troops was far greater in the assault upon Vicksburg than in any battle during the war. The Mississippian of Tuesday says that Saturday's

battle at Vicksburg was the most stubborn of all. The Memphis Appeal reports another splendid cavalry raid of Colonel Grierson from Baton Rouge, in which he captured and destroyed a large camp of the rebels.

Our special army correspondence from the vicinity of Vicksburg to-day contains an interesting account of the famous battle fought at Champion Hills, near the Big Black river.

A despatch from General Stahel from Fairfax Court House yesterday details the particulars and results of the rebel raid of Mosby's cavalry at Catlett's Station on Saturday, in which a train was burned and the locomotive damaged by six-pound shots from the rebel howitzers. The enemy was pursued by Colonel Mann and were brought to a stand near Greenwich, their guns captured and their troops dispersed. We give a list killed and wounded in this affair to-day.

It is said that General Burnside will remove the headquarters of the Army of Ohio next week to Hickman Bridge, Kentucky, a place about ten miles south of Nicholasville. A despatch was sent under a flag of truce the day before yesterday by General Burnside to General Bragg, stating that if any retaliation for the hanging of two spies, exccuted recently according to the usages of war, should be resorted to by the rebels he would hang all the rebel officers in his hands.

A despatch from Shelbyville on the 28th says that Mr. Vallandigham was still there, but would go to Virginia in a few days.

We have nothing new concerning the rebel pri-Vateers and their movements.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt and seve ral other vessels of Commodore Wilkes' aquadron were at St. Thomas on the 20th ult., supposed to be watching for the enemy's ships.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Jura, off Cape Race, telegraphs European news to the 22d of May-five days later-an Sidon, at New York, brings our files of English fournals to the 19th of the same month.

Reports of the fighting of Hooker's army in Virginin during the first three days of the recent bat tles had reached England. The London journals took it for granted that the Union forces would be ultimately defeated, the London Times asserting that General Hooker had committed an "egregions blunder" in his strategy during the conflict.

Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, defended the American prize courts and the course of policy of Secretary Seward relative to the cases of captured British vessels off the blocksding coast against a severe attack of the Marquis of Clauricarde. The Earl stated that the law officers of the Crown had considered almost every case of seizure, and "they reported that there was no ritional ground of objection" to the action of the American prize

Mr. Saward had replied, on behalf of President Lincoln, to an address of the British Emancipation Society adopted in January last and forwarded to Washington, President Lincoln does not require sid, or even sympathy, from foreign Powers, but wishes that the course of his government may obverament of the United States is based on the "rights of man." The rebels seek to displace it one resting on "human bondage for its corner

The emigration of able-bodied laborers from Iraland to American was progressing on a most extensive scale. American agents of the interesis requiring the hands were operating all over the county Cork, and hundreds of young men awaited shipment when the Jura sailed. Some British whorities alleged that the mon were enlisted for

the federal army, because the agents offered to give a passage to New York to all who would apply for three pence sterling. The police watched the proceedings, but found them perfectly legal.
Consols closed in London on May 22 at 931/2 for

money. Cotton had declined in Liverpool on the week's sales from one-fourth to one-half of penny on American, and one penny on Surats, but the loss was partially recovered on Friday, May 22, the market closing firmer, with an upward tenden cy. There were three hundred and forty thousand bales in port. Breadstuffs were steady and firm and provisions dull on the 22d of May.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the schooner Nautilus, Captain Dockham, from St. Domingo City the 16th of May, we have received information that the struggle between the Dominicans and Spaniards was still progressing. Seven Dominicans had been brought into the city and shot, on the 13th of May. The

island was reported to be very healthy.

By reference to a highly interesting letter from our Caracas correspondent, published to-day, it will be seen that the civil war which has deselated Venezuela for so many years, is at last concluded. "treaty of peace" has been signed, a new overnment is to be organized, business has start ed afresh, and the merchants, who resisted a forced contribution before the settlement of the difficulties, are now voluntarily offering funds; in short, a brighter day seems dawning for Vene-

Captain Lewis, of the whaling bark Lafayette. which was burned by the pirate Alabama, writer that Captain Semmes says that he wants to destroy all of the vessels belonging to J. H. Bartlett & Sons, of New Bedford, because they fitted out the stone fleet for the blockade of Charleston har-

The Boston Traveller (republican) says the Sec. retary of the Navy was warned three months ago that the Alabama and Florida would visit the very spot where the late depredations on our comm ere perpetrated.

The municipal election in Washington city will take place to-day. A Collector, Register, Sur veyor, and one Alderman and three Councilmen for each ward are to be chosen.

It will not be necessary for any person who i enrolled to establish his claim to exemption until he receives a printed notice informing him that he has been drafted, and then he will have ten days to show that he is not liable or able to perform nllitary service. Cotton was quiet at former rates on Saturday. Less

activity was discernible in flour, which was a shade cheaper in some instances. Wheat was active and bouy-Corn was freely purchased, at higher rates for old and easier prices for new. Oats were advancing, with lively inquiry. Pork and lard were depressed and de clining. Bacon was active and beef quiet. In groceries the principal business done was in molasses; prices were heavy. Tallow was in good request. Whiskey was quiet at 45c. The changes in other articles were not important. The freight engagements were on a less extensive scale, but exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The stock market was better on Saturday, and clo with rather a buoyant tone. Governments were hardly so strong. Gold was pretty steady at about 145. Exchange was inactive—the rate for bankers' bills 158 a 159. Money was easy; call loans about 6 per cent. The specie export of the week was only \$220,000.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

Our latest advices from Vicksburg-from Union and from rebel sources-are down to Monday last. According to the rebel despatches which we publish to-day the fighting of Friday and Saturday (the 22d and 23d) had resulted in very heavy casualties in killed and wounded to the federal forces. General Joe Johnston from his camp of observation at Canton some forty or fifty miles in the interior, is a despatch of Tuesday, the 26th, says that (down to the preceding day, the 25th) "Vicks-burg holds out bravely." Our own accounts to that date represent our forces as being well prepared to repel any attack in their rear as being in the finest spirits and confident of complete success, and as having a secured base of supplies on the Yazoo, with reinforcements

arriving as rapidly as required.

In this connection Admiral Porter's despatch concerning the results of the gunboat expedition which he had sent up to Yazoo City furnishes some facts of very great importance. The expedition had done good service in the destruction of the rebel navy yard at Yazoo City, three steamboats and a monster rebel ram, three hundred and ten feet long, and plated with four inches of iron. It was from the same navy yard that the powerful iron-plated rehal ram Arkansas issued last summer, and proved, under the Vicksburg batteries, more than a match for a whole fleet of our iron-clad gunboats. She was, however, not long afterwards blown up or driven to suicide by Commodore W. D. Porter, of the India rubber and iron-clad Essex, near Baton Rouge. The first terrible raid down the river by the Arkansas suggests the value of the work accomplished in the timely destruction of this new and more for midable rebel monster at Yazoo City. But this Yazoo expedition has been chiefly important in securing a navigable water line of protection to that fank of General Grant's army, and channel whereby, if deemed necessary, he may cut off the little detached army of Joe Johnston while still prosecuting the siege of Vicksburg. A Mobile despatch of the 28th, to the Chatta

nooga Rebel, gives the important information that General Banks was crossing his land forces over the Mississippi at Bayon Sara, some ten miles or so above Port Hudson-a movement which was doubtless intended to place that stronghold between the army of General Banks in the rear, and the fleet of Admiral Farragut in front. Our latest reports of the enemy strength at Port Hudson put it at ten thousand men ; but we dare say that General Banks will find it much less, in consequence of the forces sent up from this point to strengthen Vicksburg. From all the lights before us everything appears to have been, at our lateat dates, progres sing steadily to complete success at Vicksburg and at Port Hudson. The only circumstance cal culated to excite mistrust is the absence of any news from Vicksburg since Monday last; but General Grant's steamers may have been too busily engaged in removing his wounded and his prisoners, and in transporting his provisions to enable him to spare one for several successive days to run up to Memphis-between four and five hundred miles-in the absence of any decisive results.

THE DISABLED GENERALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE. It is really surprising how many disabled generais are now on active service. In the Union army we have among others General Oliver O. Howard, who lost his arm at Seven Pines, twelve months since; General T. W. Sweeney, who lost an arm in Mexico, and has been twice wounded in the remaining one at Shiloh, and General E. A. Wild, who has lost one arm and been wounded in the other during the present war. General Kearny, who was killed at Chantilly, lost one of his arms la Mexico. In the rebel service we find that General Ewell, who neceeds Stonewall Jackson, has but one leg. and is strapped on his horse while on the field. General Loring is called the "one-armed fighting general."

THE COMING PRACE CONVENTION-DANGES AHEAD.—We are no partisans of conventions which are called together for the purpose of making a show of violent opposition to the administration, or with the intention of agitating questions which produce schisms, party quar-rels and ill-feeling. The conventions held by the radicals in 1860 hastened, no doubt, the attack upon Fort Sumter and the open rebellion will that foolish act inaugurated. The violen and bitter resolutions adopted at all these meetings ever have the effect of irritating the people, and lead in all cases to deplorable

Thus the Peace Convention which is to meet next Wednesday in this city will be an open assertion on the part of all those concerned in it of a total want of confidence in the administration, and a desire to dictate a different course of policy than that pursued by the government up to the present time. The people who get up the Peace Convention assert by the act that they have no belief that the present conduct of affairs can succeed in restoring the Union, and they demand an armistice, during which proper measures to ensure a permanent reconstruction of the Union as it was may be adopted. They object to the sacrifice of one hundred thousand lives yearly with no good result accruing, and, in fact, pass a vote of consure upon the advisers of our President, whom they deem imbeciles.

Now, for just such a course of conduct Mr. Vallandigham was sentenced to the Dry Tortugas, or Fort Warren, but sent South, and we cannot see how the authorities, if they wish to be consistent, can allow the holding of any such Peace Convention as that contemplated. The government is bound, we should say, in justice to the precedent established in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, to arrest all those persons who may take part in the Peace Convention, and ence them to condign punishment. It is true that, owing to the numbers likely to take an active part in the Convention, their arrest would be a matter both difficult and dangerous; but there is no certainty that any such conside ration may deter the administration, which is so powerful; and hence, in view of what may take place, we would advise all peaceful citizens to keep out of the streets of New York on the day appointed for the Peace Convention.

It is evident that, were the authorities decided upon putting down the demonstration to be made by the peace party, results of a grave character would ensue. The administration must be aware that any attempt at repression must be overwhelming to succeed. The resistance would, no doubt. be fierce and determined, and scenes most regrettable would inevitably occur. We repeat our warnings to those who wish to avoid all danger and advise them to keep out of the streets on the occasion of the meeting of the

THE RUMORED ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND. There has been a great deal of fuss made about the present large emigration from Ireland, and there seems to be some alarm in England lest the able bodied young men of Ireland, who are leaving the country in large numbers, have been enlisted for the United States Army by certain agents sent over for that purpose. The British government looks, naturally enough, with dissatisfaction at the depletion of Ireland, because the strength of the army and navy mainly depends upon the bone and sinew and pluck of the Irish peasantry. Lord Russell made a great noise some time ago about this exodus, and even remonstrated with our minister, Mr. Adams, about It; just as if Mr. Adams could control an emigration manifestly inspired by approaching famine and landlord coercion. But there may be other direct agencies at work to bring such large numbers of able bodied men to this country than those of the re-cruiting sergeant. Many of the railroads and other great works in the West are suffering for want of labor, because the war has drawn off the working men into the army. And we are informed that there are now in Ireland three or four agents of these enterprises, encouraging emigration, even to the extent of a virtual free in this fact. A Cork paper says that several American gentlemen "of military aspect" are visiting the districts of Fermoy, Charleville and Mitchelston, offering inducements to young men to emigrate; and that the police are watching them, but cannot interfere, as their object is not illegal. Any American gentleman wearing a mustache and beard would no doubt bear a "military aspect" in remote country districts to the eyes of those not accustomed to such appendages except on the faces of soldiers. It is not at all necessary, moreover, that military men should be selected for the purpose indicated; nor is it likely that they would e sent on such a mission, for their presence in Ireland would at once create suspicion and de feat their chances of enlisting men, if any such object was even contemplated. There is no cause, therefore, for any solicitude about the Irish emigration. It is natural and inevitable in the present state of the island.

WHAT HAS ADMIRAL WILKES DONE ?- This is n interesting question to solve. Admiral Wilkes has made a great noise in the world, and some trouble, too. He was busily engaged in finishing the narrative of his South Sea expedition and was returning home from Africa when he fell foul of Mason and Slidell, and created immense excitement thereby among the diplomats and commentators upon international law all over both bemispheres. When Admiral Goldsborough failed to accomplish what was expected of him in the Chesapeake, Admiral ilkes got command of the flotilla in the James river; but he did not succeed in doing anything there. Then he was entrusted with the charge of a flying squadron around the West Indies, and people expected to see the robel privateers swept off the seas at once; but, with the excep tion of an occasional growl from a newspape in Nassau or Bermuda, we heard very little of Admiral Wilkes' proceedings until he seized the Peterhoff, which caused another row in England. Certainly he has not diminished the number of the rebel ships of prey. As far as they are concerned, his fleet appears to have been a flying squadron indeed, for they have always kept clear of the privateers.

Now he has seized one of our own vessels the Vanderbilt, which was destined for a special service, and has made her his flagship. If he would let the Vanderbilt alone, and content himself with seizing the rebel Alabama or Flo rida, and turn one of them into a flagship, it would be much better. It seems eviden that there is no chance of either these ves sels or any other privateers being got rid of un-til some one else besides Admiral Wilkes is put in command of the flying squadron.

WHAT ARE THE CANADIANS ABOUT!-Canada bas always been an accessible refuge for de-linquents from the United States, and when the present war broke out nearly all who had occasion to skedaddle went that way. Safely over the line they lounged at the Clifton House, they rented spartments in the little villages, they hid away at Paris, they thronged, swore and imbibed bitter water at St. Catharines, they talked terribly of the iniquities of the United States government at Hamilton, and they toadied to all the round and oily and women at Toronto and Monmen treal. Canada had its doubts just then as to where its interests lay in our quarrel, and the skedaddlers gave direction to public opinion. They "taught the doubtful battle where to rage," they spent their money, and-they are gone. They have continued their skedaddle-perhaps to "fresh fields and pastures new;" or they have evaporated like Prospero's chaps—gone to "thin air." they are not in the loyal provinces.

We lately sent a special agent through Canada to learn how it was that these fellows had suddenly become so quiet. He crossed at Niagara and visited every place of any importance down to Quebec, and his report is that skedaddlers are a scarce article. He saw four Southerners at the races at St. Catharines three in Toronto, hoard of a few who had located themselves permanently at different points, and fell in with a choice coterie from Kentucky at the Donegana, in Montreal. With these contemptible exceptions, the whole company of skedaddlers has departed from that land of little promise. We published a letter from this gentleman yesterday, and publish another to-day, which will repay perusal.

Canada is a curiosity at the present time While all Europe is alive with excitement and preparation for a tumultuous future, while the free States of this Union develop their illimitable resources day by day, and even Mexico grows stronger in a noble struggle, Canada alone is quiet, and has no greater object than to look after the pennies. Part and parcel of the great nation of shopkeepers, they thought a little while ago to take part in the great game against our commerce. While privateers, fitted out in British ports and manned with British seamen, were to drive American ships from the seas, they dreamed of the St. Lawrence white with sail and of Quebec as the only cis atlantic seaport. But that plan has fallen short. Yet, with all this disposition, the gentlemen from the United States who recently approached the Canadian government on the sub ject of the Western Ship Canal were not received with decent courtesy. Perhaps Canada is disgusted with its attempts to dabble in our affairs.

Now, in the failure of all quest'ons and subjects of moment Canada stagnates. The Cana dians should obliterate the beaver from their escutcheon and put St. Simeon Stylltes in his place. Desperate for an excitement, some prominent men recently fell upon that stalest of all stale dodges, a ministerial crisis. But that has no effect. They don't care who rules. They are beavers. They go on and plaster their little mud buts and gnaw their way through the world in quiet.

John Bull has a proverbial love for field sports. Yet in Canada, in a time of profound peace, and while the country is flooded with coin, they turn out less than a hundred persons to witness the races of the St. Catharines Tur Club. St. Catharines, too, with its famous well and fine hotels, is a place of fashio And here, in the United States, with a great war on our hands, and no specie at all, at the Pater son and Fashion Course races-held on the same day—the attendance is immense—full ten thousand at one course.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The usual open air weekly concerts in the Park commenced on Sa turday, and give promise of a successful and enjoyable season while the face of nature continues green and the skies are bright and plea-The Park has become an essential institution. It is a wonder of landscape gardening nd artistic skill. Nature has reti from the scene, and left to art all the merit o a creation which is alike the pride and the comfort of the metropolis. Now that the roads are opened through the upper Park and around the new reservoir, there is a finer opportunity than ever for the display of equestrian skill and splendid exuipages; and it must be remarked that in the latter particular the Park never pre sented so grand a show as it does this year. The terrace at the end of the mall, which is now nearly finished, presents a beautiful specimen of architecture. The music stand, also, from which the band discourses its eloquent strains is a delightful piece of work, in the purely Oriental style. Every feature, indeed, is replete with beauty, from the grand promenade to the pretty ponds, with their snowy fleet of swans. ald not be surprised to hear, as the fame of the Park spreads, that tourists will come here from Europe to see this great New York institution. It presents as much attraction as any thing, perhaps, in the country. In point of scenery, it is to art what Niagara is to nature.

THE ABOLITIONISTS "PUTTING THEIR HOUSES IN ORDER."-We see that Henry Ward Beecher's collection of pictures is to be sold under the hammer at the Derby Gallery on Wednesday next. This is significant. It looks as if th great apostle of aboliticuism, alarmed by the evidences of a fast growing reaction against the doctrines which have brought the country to the verge of ruin, was in imitation of that dis interested patriot, John Slidell, clearing out of it whilst there is yet time. Beecher's fanaticism has never been allowed to militate against his personal interests. On the contrary, it has made him sufficiently rich to enable him to live comfortably abroad, even did he not contem plate running a race of profitable rivalry with the famous Spurgeon amongst the London saints and sinners, which, we understand, is part of his programme. The sale of his pictures certainly does not tally with the promised limitation of his absence to four months. Coupled with the depressing effect which Gerrit Smith's recent patriotic declaration at Utica is known to have had upon him, it looks as if his congregation in Brooklyn were destined to an innite period of spiritual destitution.

A WIDE FIELD FOR GEN. HOOKER .- Some of the radical papers announce that all the armies in Virginia are to be placed under Gen. Hooker; that when he next moves he is to have command of all the forces in that State, from the Rappahannock to the Nansemond, and from the Chesapeake to the Shenandoab. This will be a wide field indeed for the display of General Hooker's military genius.

SCIENCE-DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE WHITE NILE.-We know no announcement which is calculated to afford more pleasure to men of science than that which we published yesterday in regard to the safe arrival at Khartum of the English explorers Speke and Grant. It has solved a question which has puzzled the world since the earliest epoch of civilization, and which will, no doubt, be fruitful of the most important results. Instead of ascending the White Nile, as had been done by all previous explorers, these travellers entered the interior of Africa at Zanzibar, on the eastern coast, and struck towards the northwest. The last heard from them, previous to the accounts just arrived, was by our government, through Mr. Goodbue, our Consul at Zanzibar, who stated that letters had been received from them on the 11th of April, 1862, from latitude one degree thirty minutes south, and that they had been thus far disappointed in the object of their search. From the statements published in the Egyptian journals, it appears that they finally succeeded in overcoming the difficulties that oppenetrated to the source of the White Nile, which turns out to be the large lake which appears on our maps under the title of Lake Victoria, some five or six degrees to the south of the Mountains of the Moon. No details are given, as the travellers, not wishing to have the results of their labors anticipated by greedy publishers, had not been very communicative to those from whom the information is derived.

This adds another to the series of important geographical discoveries which have been accomplished in our day. Within the last half dozen years the solution of the question of the existence of a great inland Arctic sea by Kane. the discovery of the Northwest Passage by Pim and McClintock, and the exhumation of the remains of Frobisher's expedition by Hall, have been amongst the most remarkable of the triumphs thus achieved. These are likely to be soon added to by discoveries equally important and gratifying. In another month Mr. Hall will set out on a fresh exploration of the Arctic regions. In this he has three objects in view: first, to search for records of Sir John Franklin and his party; secondly, to find the open Arctic sea; and thirdly, to settle the question whether, according to the Esquimaux tradition, this is a great fresh water lake. Many persons ridicule these expeditions and question their utility. They are wrong; for their scientific value apart, they are of great importance to the interests of the world. The recent discoveries in Africa not only open up regions in which gold and ivory abound, but they may afford us a solution of the problem which is beginning to puzzle us-that of the future of the emancipated negro. In many parts of the interior of Africa bordering on the White Nile there is, we are told, a certain amount of civilization that may invite emigration. Though the process resembles somewhat the "sending coals to Newcastle," it may have its industrial as well as political results. As to the results of Arctic explorations, although they have not thus far proved of much benefit, there is no saying to what they may lead in the fu-

THE NAVAL ACADEMY-THE ANNUAL EXAMP-NATION.-The annual examination of midshipen at the Naval Academy at Newport has just been brought to a close, and a score of young gentlemen passed a most creditable examination, and in a few days will be on active duty in our various squadrons, while others will soon embark for a four months' cruise in the practice vessels attached to the Academy-the Macedonian and Marion.

ture. If we had no other motive for prosecut

ing our researches in that quarter, the interests

of our whale fisheries would be a sufficient in

ducement to keep alive the enterprise which

has already led to so many interesting dis-

Perhaps no institution of learning in our country has been compelled to battle against so many obstacles and discouragements as our Naval Academy; yet none, surely, has brought forth such ample and valuable fruit. At times its existence was sickly, and the public thought it expensive and not in keeping with the small demands of our little navy, and consequently it dragged along slowly but surely, receiving its scanty support from grudging bands. More than once its life was despaired of; but, thanks to those who saw far enough ahead to know that in due time its workings would be of vital importance to the country, it has been kept alive, and, more than all, has flourished amid

Had it not been for the earnest and careful nursing of its Superintendent and the Academic Board it would have sunk beneath the pressure brought to bear upon its vitals on the breaking out of the rebellion. A large number of the students were seduced from the path of honor and integrity when at Aunapolis and the baneful breath of secession bid fair to annihilate its very name. Over a hundred of the best of the midshipmen resigned or deserted, and thus left a few of the junior classes within the control of the government.

The urgent necessities of the case demanded the immediate removal of the school, which was promptly done, and it was transferred from he Chesapeake to the loyal air of Long Island ound. Here the Academy has flourished, and to-day every squadron has its representatives from the Naval Academy. Not a battle on water has been fought but some of these young flicers have participated in, and they have at ways done themselves and the institution great credit, and more than one of them has died in lefence of his country's flag.

The examination just over shows that never in the history of the Naval Academy has its prospects been so bright, and never has so much interest been manifested in its welfare. The duty of our people is plain in reference to its future. Its importance is of a magnitude hitherto unappreciated, and it must be carefully nurtured and everything done to promote its best interests. The Academy is the cradle of our naval strength, as West Point is of our military power, and from this time henceforth we must look up to it as the place from which we are to obtain our influence on the seas.

ANOTHER TRIAL FOR HOOKER.-One of the radical journals gives an account of a conversation between Mr. Lincoln and General Hooker, in which the latter, after excusing himself for his recent failures on the Rappahannock, expressed the hope that to whatever position the President might assign him as a mark of his displeasure he would not order him to Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. Lincoln is reported to have replied that, as he had tried McClellan

THE LAST GREAT TRUMPH OF GEOGRAPHICAL, a number of times, he saw no reason why he should not try General Hooker twice. Now, therefore, as Fighting Joe is to be tried again, instead of ordering him to Trenton, we hope that he will be ordered at once to Richmond, and report from there to headquarters in Wash ington.

UGLY COMPARISONS.—The republican papers are circulating a statement-said to be written by a Massachusetts officer who was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville-showing that the reason the Army of the Potomac has been defeated so often is that the soldiers do not fight so well as the rebels. This assumption admits of a qualification. Where soldiers have no confidence in their generals they have undoubtedly very little heart for fighting. But to take in an arbitrary sense the assertion of this military critic would be very unjust to wards our gailant soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. Look at what they did at Antietam, under McClellan, after a series of demora'izing defeats, and although it was a retrograde movement, compelled by the fatuity of the War Department, let not the prodigies of valor be forgotten which they performed during the change of base from the Chicks hominy to Harrison's Landing. It is an ungrateful libel upon the brave men of the Army of the Potomac to say that they have not a much pluck as the rebels.

BEECHER AND VALLANDIGHAM. - Both of these agitators have just left the country, in different directions and under different circumstances. Vallandigham has been sent by the governmen into the territory of Jeff. Davis, and Beeches has been sent to Europe, either by the advice of his friends or the warnings of his own con science. It is a great relief to the country to be rid of them both. They were never o any account except as mischief makers, who made some notoriety and a good deal of noise out of the opposition which their declamatory nonsense now and then provoked.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE RIECTION IN PARTERN VIRGINIA.

The reports to night concerning the election in Eastern Virginia justify the belief that Segar has been elected in the Accomac district, and that McKenzie has been defeated by Ritchen in the Alexandria district.

ORDERS RESPECTING CAPTURED PROPERTY. According to an army order just issued from the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, hereafter all daptured property, of whatever description, will be trans-ferred to the department of the staff to which the property appertains. Contrabands will be in like manner transferred to the Provost Marshal General. Any officer failing to make prompt and complete returns of the captured property that may fall into his possession, and to transfer the same, or permitting such negligence, will be specially reported to headquarters with a view to his dismissal from the service with disgrace.

SENTENCES FOR DESERTION AND DISMISSALS PROM THE SERVICE.

SERVICE.

Privates Enos Daily, Philip Margroff and Charles Harrington, ali of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Volunteers, having severally been found guilty of descrition by a general court martial of the Army of the Potomae, are sentened to be shot on Friday next.

Second Lieutenant Robert Hart, of the same regiment, for misbehavior before the enemy, is dishonorably dismissed from the service.

Captain Alman D. Borden, of the Michigan volume

infantry, for conduct prejudicial to general order and military discipline, is dismissed from the service. Second Lieutenant James D. Bennet, of the Michigan Volunteers, for similar reasons, will forfeit all pay and owances that are or may become due to

Cashiered.

THE ARMY.

Surgeon B. A. Clements has been assigned to duty as Assistant Medical Director; Surgeon J. H. Taylor as Medical Inspector, and Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster as Medical Inspector.

DISCHARGE OF FEMALE EMPLOYES IN THE TREASURY

DEFARTMENT.

The female employes in the Treasury Department yesterday received their discharges. It is thought that their services will again be required by the Secretary of the Treasury. During the time they have served the government they have performed an immense amount of work to the entire satisfaction of the heads of the Currency Bureau. As many of the laddes discharged were really in read of the small monthly attended. But deligners rency pureau. As many of the inside discinsive present present in need of the small monthly stipend—fifty dillotted as a compensation for their labor, whas hard as that performed by any of the male of at more than double their pay, it is no more than that they should be assigned to the first work the sury Department has suitable for them.

To-morrow our annual municipal election occurs. The any tendency to rioting the authorities have ordered closing of all drinking saloops after eight o'clock A. M. The June Term of the Law Courts.

As the summer vacation is now near at hand every of fort will be made by lawyers and clients to have their causes disposed of. All the calendars are still heavy.

The Supreme Court, general term, will render decision on Tuesday in causes airoady argued before them, amongst which are some important matters—the Fort Ga property case and the legality tender. There will be three branches of the Supren

There will be three branches of the Supreme Court Circuit—one special term and one chambers. The general term of the Superior Court will sit this month. There will also be two trial terms and one spe-

cial term held for metions.

There will be two trial terms of the Con

The general term will be held on the third Monday of In the United States District Court Judge Nelson will

sit for the disposal of criminal cases, and Judge Bette preside to bear prize causes and admiralty-business. Judge Ingraham is, we are happy to say, favorably progressing from his late serious indisposition, but will not be able to resume his judicial functions for some

We are also glad to aunounce that Judge Hearne is restored to health, and will take his seat on the Marine Court bench to-day.

The Jung term of the Court of General Sessions will

commence this morning, Recorder Hoffman on the beach. Dr. Brown, the alleged abortionist, will, it is expected, be tried this month, on an indictment charging him with having caused the death of Mary Clementina Anderson in November last. The other cases on the calendar are o

BO SESSEAL IMPORTANCE.

SCHEME COALENDER FOR THIS DAY.

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2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2071, 2737, 3077, 3079, 2031, 2031, 36, 2038, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2031, 367, 2039, 2039, 2030, 1820. 'enior Court.—l'art 1—Nos. 693, 1099, 2631, 2635, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2643, 2547, 2233, 1259, 2239. Part 2—Nos. 1392, 522, 1760, 644, 1234, 598, 1712, 2096,

The June Section of the Common

The Board of Aldermen will meet this evening for the transaction of business. Many local matters of import-ance are still pending before them. There is general satisfaction manifested since the street cleaning has de volved upon our able and untiring City Inspector, Colone

Musical.
"IL TROVATORS" AT THE WINTER GARDEN.

To night Mile. Vestvali will appear in Italian Opera, at the Wister Garden theatre. She assumes the character of Agucena, in Verdi's chef-d'œuere, "Il Trovatore." Mile. Vestvali made an immense sensation in Milan, at the Scala, in this opera, some years aince. She will be aneisted by artists of talent, and the opera will be pro-duced with great care as to the more on some. Mr. Carl Appelous loads the orchestra, which is to say it will a

THE Corporate Quarters, who profess to be the gasuing states in Tollowers of Fox, Penn and Barciay, held public serving restorday at their meeting house in this